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April 8, 1845.—William Horton Lloyd, Esq., in the Chair.

Abstract of a paper on Nepalese Birds, by Bryan H. Hodgson, Esq., Corr. Memb., late British resident at Nepal:—

BRACHYPODINÆ.

Genus *Stachyris*, mihi (olim *Cilathora*). Types, *S. nigriceps*, *pyrops* et *chrysaus*, all new.

Bill as long as head, strong and straight, elongate-conic, much compressed; towards base much higher than broad, with its ridge elevated and keeled between the large nares fosses; rounded forwards, and the tips either straight, entire and depressed, or the upper one suddenly inclined, with remote notch; gape smooth; frontal plumes rigid, and concealing the base of the bill; nares placed at fore end of the fosse, and covered by a salient arched incumbent scale, which closes the aperture forwards; tongue narrow, simple, with bifid jagged tip; wings short, bowed, perfectly rounded; tail moderate, graduated, rather cuneate than fan-shape, and either frayed or subrigid; feet suited to creeping and clinging; tarse elevate and strong, longer than central toe and nail, and nearly or quite smooth; toes short, depressed, unequal, basally connected; hind large, and equal to outer fore toe; nails repent and Parian. Exclusively monticolous and shy of man; not gregarious; feeds on tiny hard insects and the larvæ and pupæ of tree-haunting species—rarely on seeds; exclusively arboreal; builds large globular nests, which are fixed upon and between the crossing twigs of low thick bushes, and lays four or five eggs, of a pale fawn-colour, either unmarked or spotted with brown.

1st species, *S. nigriceps*, mihi.— $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches long; bill to gape, $\frac{1}{16}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{16}$; tarse to sole, $\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind toe and nail, $\frac{9}{16}$; closed wing, $2\frac{1}{8}$.

Colour.—Above medial red-brown, deeper and purer on wings and tail; below sordid rusty, brightest forwards; top and sides of head black, picked out with hoary; chin hoary, confined by a black band running from the cap towards the breast; legs fleshy; bill horn-yellow, darkened on ridge; iris pale orange.

2nd species, *S. pyrops*, mihi.—Olive-brown above, sordid rusty below and on the sides of head and neck; beneath and before the eye and under the chin a black spot; bill sordid sanguine, dusky on the ridge; legs horn-colour; eye sanguine. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 2; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{9}{16}$; hind, $\frac{7}{16}$; wing, 2.

3rd species, *S. chrysaus*, mihi.—Above vernal green, deeply tinged with golden; below bright golden; cap with dusky stripes; bill dusky; legs yellow. Length, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, 2; wing, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{2}$; hind, $\frac{7}{16}$.

Remark.—These singular birds belong I think to Swainson's group of the *Brachypodinæ*, among the creeping genera of that group; but they show some tendency to pass to the *Leiotrichanians*, by means

of *Pteruthius* and our *Heterornis*; *Heterornis* at all events must take place next *I teruthius*; but I think the true position of *Stachyris* is among the Brachypods, near to *Iöra* and *Icteria*, with the forms that we shall next give, and leading to the Crateropodans.

Genus *Mixornis*, mihi.

General structure of *Iöra*, but the bill quite different and Meruline; commissure and culmen subarched throughout; tarse lower and not exceeding the large thumb with its nail; tail fully rounded. Type, *M. ruficeps*, mihi.—*Timalia gularis* of Horsfield?

M. ruficeps.—Body vernal green, passing to yellow on the throat and breast, where also there are dark lines down the shafts of the plumes; cap, wing and tail brunescent; bill bluish horn; legs fleshy grey; iris hazel. Length $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{9}{16}$; hind, $\frac{8}{16}$; closed wing, $2\frac{3}{8}$. Sexes alike.

Genus *Erpornis*.

General structure of the last, but the bill very straight, compressed, with the culmen well-raised and keeled between the nares, as in *Stachyris* and in *Iöra*, but less thick and rounded and the notch more remote than in *Iöra*; wings longer and more acuminate, with the first three quills less equally gradated; legs smaller; tail even.

Type, *Erpornis xanthochlora*, mihi.—Above vernal yellow, below white; legs and bill fleshy grey; iris brown. Five inches long; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{16}$; closed wing, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tarse, $\frac{1\frac{1}{16}}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{9}{16}$; hind, $\frac{8}{16}$. Sexes alike.

Remarks.—The above two forms are much related to each other, as well as to *Stachyris* and the other Brachypodan clinging-birds; but *Mixornis* inclines towards *Timalia* among the Crateropodans, while *Erpornis* is nearer to *Stachyris* and *Zosterops*, which last I consider to be a Brachypod. Both inhabit the lower and central hills, and feed on tiny tree-insects and their larvæ and pupæ. Their tongue is simple.

Genus *Ixulus*.

General structure of *Polyodon*, but the bill, tongue and nares simple, and Brachypodan, not Meliphagian; bill short and singly notched at the tip.

Type, *Polyodon flavicollis* or *Yuhina flavicollis*, as printed.

Remark.—*Polyodon* is a strictly Meliphagian form. *Ixulus* is one of the genera serving to connect the true Honeysuckers with the recent Brachypods, such as *Zosterops*, *Chloropsis*, &c., and which are so like the former.

CRATEROPODINÆ.

Genus *Pyctoris*, mihi.

Bill short, strong, perfectly entire, arched throughout the culminal and tomial lines; nareal fosse and scale obsolete; rictus with very strong short bristles; orbits nude; wings short and feeble, the first two quills much, the next two little gradated; third pair equal and longest; tail long, broad and gradated throughout; legs and feet ty-

pically Crateropodan, with a high strong tarse; toes medial, unequal, central not elongated, laterals unequal, hind large; nails large, but not much curved nor acute; hind one largest.

Type, *Timalia hypoleucos*, Auct.

Hab. The plains only, represented in the hills by *Deceira*.

A. rufifrons, mihi.—Above sordid ashen olive, passing to clear rusty brown on the alars, caudals, brows and chin, and the former (typically) marked with frequent regular cross-bars of black; tail longer and more gradated than in *Nipalensis*; head similarly crested; bill and feet embrowned fleshy or horny grey; iris brown. Length, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{7}{8}$; tail, $4\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarse, $1\frac{1}{4}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{16}$; hind, $\frac{1}{16}$.

Remarks.—These birds form one of those singular links which unite the Crateropodan and Brachypodan thrushes with the *Meliphagidæ*, of which last our *Alcopus* is a true member, having the brushed tongue in perfect development. *Zosterops*, *Chloropsis*, *Hypsipetes*, &c. of the Brachypodan group, likewise have the brushed tongue in more or less development, but not so perfectly as in *Alcopus*. In *Ixops* there is little trace of it. *Ixops* leads from a Meliphagian type (*Alcopus*) to the Crateropods, and *Ixulus* from another (*Polyodon*) to the Brachypods.

MYOTHERINÆ.

Genus *Pnoepyga* (olim *Tesia*), mihi.

Bill short, straight, Cinclosylvian, depressed as far as the nares, compressed beyond, with inflexed tomlia and tip faintly inclined and notched; nares large, fossed, unplumed, furnished with a salient membranous scale, which lunates the aperture; rictus and brows smooth; wings very short, bowed, and perfectly rounded; tail rudimentary, consisting of only six plumes, which are hid by the puffy rump-feathers; legs and feet ambulatory; tarse elevate, smooth; lateral toes equal. Types, the following:—

1st species, *albiventer* (*M. squamata*, Gould, postea), mihi.—Above and sides olive-brown, more or less dotted with rufous; below white, largely picked out with central dusky drops; feet dusky grey; bill dusky horn. Length, $4\frac{1}{3}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, $\frac{5}{8}$; closed wing, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tarse, 1; central toe and nail, $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{16}$; hind, $\frac{1}{16}$.

2nd species, *rufiventer*.—Very like last, but the ground-colour below invariably rufescent, not white, and size rather less.

3rd species, *unicolor*, mihi.—Throughout of a dull brunescent olive, like *Cinclus*. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, $\frac{1}{16}$; closed wing, $2\frac{5}{16}$; tarse, $\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{5}{4}$; hind, $\frac{9}{16}$.

4th species, *pusillus*, mihi.—Above saturate olive; below orange fawny, margined finely with black above and below; the colours confused towards the vent; legs sordid fleshy; bill dusky horn; iris brown. Length, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $\frac{9}{16}$; closed wing, $1\frac{5}{4}$; tarse, $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{9}{16}$.

Genus *Oligura*, mihi.

General structure of *Pnoepyga*, but the tail more developed and

furnished with twelve plumes; the bill more depressed; rictus less entirely smooth; nareal tect less developed and nares consequently ovoid; lateral toes unequal, hind large, and nails more acute. Types, the following:—

1st species, *flaviventer*, mihi.—Above deep grass-green, below rich yellow; cap bright chestnut; legs fleshy grey; bill dusky above, fleshy below; iris brown. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, 1; wing, $1\frac{7}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{15}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{10}{16}$; hind, plus $\frac{1}{2}$.

2nd species, *cyaniventer*, mihi.—Above grass-green, below slaty blue; legs and feet smoky grey; bill dusky above, horn below. Length, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{10}{16}$; tail, $\frac{11}{16}$; closed wing, less 2; tarse, 1; central toe and nail, $\frac{11}{16}$; hind, $\frac{9}{16}$.

Remarks.—The above genera were first discovered and described by myself, but I failed then to note the distinction between the two. I have now thrown all the prior and new species together. These singular birds are peculiar to the mountains, and dwell in moist woods where there is plenty of underwood; they are solitary, silent, live and breed on the ground, and feed on seeds, gravel and insects; their stomach is thick—almost a gizzard. They should stand with *Aipunemia* and *Brachypterix*, between *Pitta* and *Cinclus*. Our *Horornis* and *Monticola* are analogous forms among the *Sylvianæ*, and *Todus* among the *Muscicaps*. Gould has figured our first species of *Tesia*, which he calls *Micrura squamata*.

SYLVIADÆ.

SAXICOLINÆ.

Dimorpha, mihi (see 'Indian Review,' *Siphia*).

Bill short, cylindrico-depressed; Muscicapian, but less wide and less armed at the tip; base loaded with a forward soft zone, putting forth hairs which partly conceal the nares; rictus less wide and less armed than in *Muscicapa*, but approaching thereto; wings more or less elongated and acuminate, with 4th, 5th, or 6th quill longest; the first three or four more regularly gradated than in *Muscicapa*; alar and caudal plumes wedged and mucronate, and the tail itself either slightly gradated from centre and sides, or cuneate; legs and feet more suited to walking than in *Muscicaps*; tarse smooth and exceeding the mid toe and nail; toes medial, compressed, unequal; hind sometimes large, but not broad; nails large and slender, or small and more bent.

The subgenera seem to be three, or *Dimorpha*, *Digenea*, and *Synornis*.

Dimorpha

proper, with long wings, having the fourth quill longest; tail broad and gradate from centre and sides; feet with the lateral fore-toes nearly equal and the hind-toe small, and the nails falcate and short.

Types, *D. strophinata*, *monileger* and *rubrocyanæa*. *D. strophinata* printed apud Indian Review, quod vide.

D. ? monileger, mihi.—Above olive-brown, sordid, save on the wings and tail; below diluted and sordid; frontal zone rusty; chin

and throat white, enclosed by a black band; bill black; legs fleshy; iris brown. Length, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; tail, 2; closed wing caret; tarse, $\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{1}{16}$. Sexes alike nearly.

D. ? rubrocyanea, mihi.—Above indigo-blue, below deep rusty; frontal zone, basal edges of tail and vent white; bill black; legs fleshy. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, $1\frac{7}{8}$; closed wing, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$; central toe and nail, plus $\frac{9}{16}$; hind, $\frac{8}{16}$. Deviates from the type in form of wing, which has first three quills much graduated and fifth longest, and it has the legs, feet and nails of the next subgenus,

Digenea, mihi,

which differs from *Dimorpha* proper by having the wings shorter, with the fifth or sixth quill longest, the legs and feet longer and slenderer, and the nails less bent, but larger; the thumb larger and the nail cuneate. The types are *tricolor* and *leucomelanura*.

D. tricolor.—Above olive-green, passing into ruddy olive-brown as you recede from the head; below sordidly luteous or fulvous; bill blackish; legs fleshy grey. Length, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 2; closed wing, $2\frac{5}{16}$; tarse, less $\frac{3}{4}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{5}{8}$; hind, $\frac{1}{2}$.

D. leucomelanura, mihi.—Above saturate slaty, passing to black on wings and tail; tail laterally towards the base white, below albescent slaty; throat pure white; bill and legs black. Length 5 inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{16}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{8}{16}$.

Passing next to the subgenus

Synornis,

we have a medial Muscicapin wing, whereof the first quill is spurious, the second long, and 3-4 longest. The bill is more exposed at its base, the rectal and nareal hairs are shorter, and the legs and feet are more ambulant, with smaller thumb and nails, neither slenderly elongate nor shortly falcate. The type of this form is our *Joulaimus*, but it is the species whereof the male seems to be Sykes's *Saxicola rubeculoides*, and the female Gmelin's *Muscicapa leucura*.

S. Joulaimus, mihi.—Above earthy brown, below diluted to luteous; throat and breast bright rusty; sides of head and neck dull slaty; tail black, with white lateral base. Female below void of the red colour, being throughout sordid white. Length, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{9}{16}$; hind, $7\frac{7}{16}$. Weight, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.

Hab. Tarai. Rarely or never the hills, to which the others are as entirely confined.

PHILOMELINE.

Genus *Muscisylvia*, mihi.

General structure as in *Grillivora*, but feebler; gape wider and bristled; tip of the bill more suddenly bent; nares elongated, with nude membranous tect and lunato-elliptic aperture, set over by tiny hairs; wings and tail ample, with broad webs and obtuse mucronated terminations; wings round, acuminate; fifth quill longest; tail me-

dial, even, broad; legs and feet suited to walking and perching; tarse equal to mid toe and nail; toes long and slender; nails acute; hind much the largest, and equal to the digit; exclusively Monticolous; stomach muscular and strong; feeds on hard and soft insects, pulpy berries and small seeds. A shy forester; not gregarious.

Type, *M. leucura*, mihi.—Throughout deep indigo-blue, passing to black on alars and caudals; forehead and shoulders rich cobalt blue; tail basally and laterally whitened; a white spot on the side of the neck of the male; bill and legs black; iris dark. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $3\frac{3}{4}$; tarse, $1\frac{3}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{3}{4}$. Weight 1 oz.

Genus *Nemura*, mihi.

General structure of *Phanicura*, but slighter, with slenderer legs and feet, and bill more armed at the point, and lateral toes unequal; wings and tail mucronated, as in the last, but the webs less broad and the tips narrowed wedgewise; nails long, slender and delicate, like the digits and legs. Manners of *Phanicura*, but a forester and shy. Feeds on insects, soft and hard, and on pulpy berries. Found in central and northern regions of hills. Types, *N. rufilatus* et *flavolivacea* et *cyanura*.

N. rufilatus, mihi.—Above and the cheeks indigo-blue; brows, shoulders and rump soft cærulean; below white, save the flanks, which are bright rusty; bill and legs black; iris brown. Length, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; tail, $2\frac{5}{8}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{4}$; tarse, $1\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{3}{4}$; hind, $\frac{9}{16}$.

N. flavolivacea, mihi.—Possibly female of the last. Above olive-green, with a yellowish tinge; below sordidly fulvescent; bill and legs fleshy grey. Length, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{8}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{8}$; wing, 3; tarse, $1\frac{1}{8}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{1}{16}$.

N. cyanura, mihi.—Head, neck, breast and wings olive-brown, more diluted below; rump and tail verditer-blue; flanks bright rusty; chin, belly and vent white; legs and feet black. Sexes alike. Length, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; tail, $2\frac{7}{8}$; wing, 3; tarse, 1; central toe and nail, $\frac{3}{4}$; hind, less $\frac{5}{8}$.

SYLVIANÆ.

Genus *Tarsiger*, mihi.

Bill equal to head, straight, subdepressed, feeble, gradually widening from the tip; the upper mandible more than half exceeded by the nareal fosse, and much overlaid by the soft frontal plumes; nares broad lunate, forward, apert, shaded by a nude membrane; tip of bill obtuse, and nearly unarmed; gape rather wide and ciliated; wings submedial, round rather than acuminate, firm; fifth quill longest; 4-6 and 3-7 respectively equal; alars and caudals wedged and mucronate; tail medial, rounded; tarse very elevate, slender and smooth; toes ambulant, simple; laterals unequal, hind rather large; nails large, slender, simple; hind largest. Exclusively monticolous; dwells in low brushwood solitarily, and is much on the ground, feeding chiefly on small ground insects. Makes its nest on the ground, saucer-shape, of moss, and places it under cover of some

projecting root or stone; eggs verditer. Has much analogy with both the last genera, which it represents among the feeblers *Sylvianæ*, to which it belongs, as they to the *Philomelinæ*. It differs from the last by its feebler, more depressed bill, larger and more membranous nares, and more slender legs and feet; also by its mucronate and wedge-tipped alars and caudals. The mucronation allies it to *Muscisylvia*, from which it differs by its less ample wings and tail, more elevate tarse, and feebler bill.

Type, *T. chrysæus*, mihi.—Below the whole body with the entire shoulders, the lower back and greatest part of tail, deep gamboge-yellow; superciliary line the same; head above, neck and upper back, yellow-tinted olive; lores, orbits and ears continuously, central caudals and tips of the others black; alars dusky black, fringed on the lower edges with yellow; legs fleshy brown; bill horn-yellow below, dusky above. Female duller-hued, devoid of the black cheek-mark and superciliary line; her body above entirely olive-green; alars and caudals dusky olive. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1\frac{1}{6}}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $2\frac{5}{8}$; tarse, $1\frac{5}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$; hind, $\frac{1\frac{1}{8}}$.

Genus *Orthotomus*, Horsf.

1st subgenus, *Orthotomus*.

Bill sub-certhian, long, slender, inclining to arch, and entire, with the base largely exceeded by the nareal fosse; nares large, membranous, free, the aperture lunate-linear and shaded above by a large unarched membrane; rictus slightly bristled; wings short, bowed, and feeble, but not perfectly rounded; first four quills conspicuously gradated in a diminishing ratio; 5-6 equal and longest; tail moderate, narrow, feeble, much-rounded, with the two central plumes frequently elongated, as in the Bee-eaters; tarse high, stout, double that of the central toe, and strongly scaled; toes short, unequal, the outer fore longer and basally connected; the hind large and strong; nails strong and acute, the hind largest. Nearly confined to the hills; rare below in the cold season; solitary or in pairs; familiar; dwells in low bushes and hedge-rows and fences, picking up minute insects from the leaves and decayed wood, and frequently descending to the ground, where they move fitfully, by hops, to take minute insects, and presently return to their low perch. Make beautiful pensile nests, by sewing together the edges of large leaves, and hence are called 'Patia' or the 'Leaf-bird' in the hills.

Type, *Sylvia putoria*, v. *sphenura*, v. *ruficapilla*, Auct.—Above vernal green, below white; the great alars and caudals dusky; the top of the head brown-red; bill dusky horn; legs fleshy brown; iris brown. Female similarly coloured, but wanting almost entirely the prolonged central tail-feathers of the male, and smaller. Length (of male), $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$; closed wing, $1\frac{7}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{7}{8}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{9}{16}$; hind, $\frac{7}{16}$. Weight $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Has a loud shrill monosyllable note—*tee-tee-tee*. I suspect there are two species, because the eggs differ in colour in the nests brought me, some being verditer-blue and unspotted, and others bluish white, with fawn spots. The latter, I think, belong to the above, and the

former to a smaller species, having the caudal appendage very little developed. I call this

Orthotomus Patia, and subjoin the following measurements. Length (of male), $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $1\frac{7}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{15}{16}$; central toe and nail, plus $\frac{9}{16}$; hind, $\frac{7}{16}$.

2nd subgenus, *Prinia*, Horsf.

Bill shorter and straighter, but still longer than the head, and not notched; less cut out at the base by the nareal fosse; rictus hispid; nares smaller, with wider aperture; wings yet shorter and absolutely rounded, with the first five quills conspicuously gradated up to the sixth and longest; tail ampler, more elongate and more gradate, fan-shaped, feeble; legs and feet slighter. Manners and nidification of the last, but a lowlander, being more rarely found in the hills than these.

Type, *Prinia fusca*, mihi.—Length 5 inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{16}$; wing, less $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarse, $1\frac{3}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{9}{16}$; hind, $\frac{7}{16}$. Above lutescent brown; laterally luteous; below white; tips of the caudals with black drops, margined with white; bill dusky; legs caraneous; iris brown.

2nd species of *Prinia*, *P. brunnifrons*, mihi; *ruficapilla*, Auct. ?—Above olive-brown, deeper and ruddier on the cap, wings and tail; below sordid white; under tail-coverts sordid olive, and the thighs the same; bill yellow horn; legs plumbeous grey; tail smaller than in the last. Length, 4 inches; bill, plus $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $1\frac{5}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{10}{16}$; hind, $\frac{7}{16}$.

Remark.—Aberrant towards *Horeites* by its smaller tail and more perfect foot. This is a common species in the plains, and may possibly be the Tailor-bird of authors rather than our *Patia*, which is rare there.

3rd subgenus, *Horeites*, mihi.

Bill shorter than the head, quite straight, cylindric, feeble, distinctly notched; nares basal, ovoid, covered with a membranous scale; legs and feet stronger than in either of the above, and more suited to ground action; tarse high, strong, and heavily scaled, as in *Orthotomus*; toes longer, more ambulant, with the laterals equal and central elongated; rictus quite smooth; wings and tail as in *Prinia*, or as in *Orthotomus*. Inhabits the northern region near the snows, dwelling in brushwood and being much on the ground.

1st species, *H. pollicaris*, mihi.—Remarkable for its small wings and tail and large hind digit, the tail being equal in length to the closed wing, which is perfectly rounded and short, as in *Prinia*. Above olive-brown; below and the eyebrow pale yellow; bill sordid corneous grey; legs fleshy grey. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{7}{16}$; tail, $1\frac{1}{8}$; wing the same; tarse, $1\frac{3}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{10}{16}$; hind, $\frac{1}{2}$.

2nd species, *H. schistilatus*, mihi.—Has an ampler wing and tail than the last and a smaller thumb; its wing is as large as in *Orthotomus*, and its tail broad and fan-shaped, like *Prinia*. In colours very like *brunnifrons*, but distinguished by its broader ampler tail, larger

wing, and shorter Regulus-like bill. Above uniform olive-brown; laterally pale slaty and below pure white; cap clear brown-red or chestnut. Dwells near the snows, like the last-named. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{6}$; wing, $1\frac{1}{6}$; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{4}{8}$; hind, $\frac{7}{16}$.

Allied to the last two species are some more Cachar birds of very similar manners and plumage, distinguished by a compressed bill, which is raised between the keeled nares, as in our *Stachyris*, and by the inner toe and nail of their strong ambulant feet being longer than the outer toe and nail. Some have the tarse smooth and the tail more or less scansorial, that is, cuneate in form and rather rigid or worn; these I call *Tribura*. The others have the tarse scutellate and rather longer, and the tail broad and fan-shaped, and not at all rigid or worn; these I style *Horornis*, though they hardly deserve subgeneric separation.

Genus *Tribura*, mihi.

Bill to gape equal to head or less, straight, cylindric, compressed; at base higher than broad, and having the ridge raised and keeled between the oval apert nares; tip of upper mandible scarcely inclined, but distinctly notched; rictus smooth; wings short and feeble, but not much or equally gradated; first two quills conspicuously gradated, three next subequal and longest; tail more or less elongated, and gradated throughout, rather cuneate than fan-shaped, and somewhat rigid or worn; tarse stout, smooth, longer than the mid toe and nail; toes and nails simple, compressed, inner fore with its nail exceeding the outer fore, central elongate, hind least; nails acute.

Type, *T. luteoventris*, mihi.

Tribura luteoventris, mihi.—Above olive-brown, with a luteous lustre; below lutescent laterally and albescent centrally; a pale line over the eye; bill dusky horn; legs carneau. Length, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{6}$; tarse, $\frac{1}{6}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{8}{16}$. Inhabits the Cachar, among brushwood; manners unknown.

Genus *Horornis*, mihi.

General structure of *Tribura*, but the rictus more or less armed; the tarse strongly scaled; the wings more gradated, having the fifth or sixth longest, and the tail broad, fan-shaped, and not worn or rigid. Inhabits the northern hills; manners unknown.

Types, *fortipes* and *flaviventris*.

H. fortipes, mihi.—Above olive-brown, dark and pure; below and the brow yellowish; bill yellow horn; legs pure fleshy. Length, $4\frac{2}{5}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 2; wing, $2\frac{1}{6}$; tarse, $\frac{1}{6}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{9}{16}$.

H. flaviventris, mihi.—Very similar to the last, but a smaller bird, with shorter tarse; above olive-brown; below and the brow greenish yellow and pale; bill and legs fleshy. Length, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $1\frac{5}{8}$; wing, 2; tarse, $\frac{1}{6}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{9}{16}$.

H. ? fuligiventer, mihi.—Aberrant; probably a *Tribura*, having the wing of that form, but the tail not worn or rigid, and hence perhaps

that character may not be permanent. Above dusky olive-brown, diluted into greenish of a dusky cast below; bill and feet dark. Length, 5 inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 2; wing, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tarse, $\frac{7}{8}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{10}$; hind, $\frac{1}{2}$.

H. ? fulviventris, mihi.—Above saturate olive-brown; below sordid luteous, shaded on the flanks with the upper hue; bill and legs dusky grey. Length, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, $1\frac{7}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{5}{16}$.

Our singular genus

Temnoris (olim *Suthora*),

and which name, if objected to, may give place to *Hemirhynchus*, is I think a Parian form, being much allied to the small long-tailed Tits. It seems however to group well with our *Heteromorpha* and *Conostoma* and Gould's *Paradoxornis*, and the whole may perhaps fall into the *Glaucopinae*. There are two species of *Suthora* confounded by me under the name of *nipalensis*; I now erase that name, and substitute *atrifrons* and *fulvifrons*, thus:

T. atrifrons, mihi.—General colour bright rusty, palest on the belly and vent, brightest on the wings; false wing black; margins of the prime alars albescent; caudals and alars internally blackish, and apertly so towards their tips; head saturate slaty, margined laterally and in front by a darker zone, and passing into diluted slaty, mixed with rusty on the sides of the neck; chin transversely barred black; cheeks albescent; bill dusky, with a bluish base; legs sordid grey. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill, less $\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $1\frac{1}{16}$; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{2}$; hind, $\frac{3}{8}$.

T. fulvifrons, mihi.—General hue of the preceding, but the head and neck concolorous with the back; the cheeks not whitened, the chin unbarred, and the size larger; bill paler or fleshy, with a dusky ridge. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{16}$; tarse, $\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{9}{16}$; hind, $\frac{7}{16}$.

MUSCICAPINÆ.

Genus *Chelidorynx*, mihi.

General structure of *Rhipidura*, but the bill very short and Cryptolopho-hirundine, being as broad as long from the forehead and very slightly armed at the tip; rictal bristles long, as in *Rhipidura*; nares advanced, lateral, elliptic, and shaded above by a membrane; tail rigid, with wedged tips to the plumes, smaller and less rounded than in *Rhipidura*.

Type, *Ch. chrysochistos*, mihi.—Above slaty, with a greenish smear; below bright yellow; wings and tail dusky; shafts of the caudals whitened; ears, lores and orbits black. Length, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; bill to gape, $\frac{3}{8}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$; wing less $2\frac{1}{4}$; tarse, $\frac{9}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{2}{16}$; hind, $\frac{5}{16}$. Weight $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Inhabits the central hilly region and great valley, on skirts of woods, among shrubs and low trees; very lively and shows itself much; solitary or in pairs. Stomach distinctly muscular; diet small insects.

This type seems to require a place between *Rhipidura* and *Cryptolopha*, to which last it is allied by the bill, which however is shorter and broader, leading to the next singular form, which is a flycatcher in the guise of a swallow, and forms with this one a perfect passage from the Flycatchers to the Swallows.

Genus *Hemichelidon*, mihi.

General structure of a swallow, with only something Muscicapian in wings and rictus; bill as in *Hirundo* exactly, but the gape hardly so wide and slightly bristled; nares round and vertical, as in *Hirundo*; wings long and pointed; 1st quill spurious, 2nd long, 3rd longest; tail moderate and subfurcate; legs and feet small and slender. Types, *H. fuliginosa* and *ferruginea*.

H. fuliginosa, mihi.—Uniform sooty brown, darkest on the wings and tail, and shaded with white on the belly, vent, and under tail-coverts; the body below paler than above. Length, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 2; tarse, $\frac{7}{16}$; central toe and nail, less $\frac{7}{16}$; hind, $\frac{5}{16}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

H. ferruginea, mihi.—Size and proportions of the last; colour rusty brown, passing to olive on the cap; alars and caudals internally blackish, and more or less so apertly; bill dusky caraneous; legs pure fleshy; tail (in both) moderate and slightly forked.

Found only in the hills, and chiefly the central region; dwell in woods and have the general manners of the Flycatchers, but with a bolder and more continuous flight.

Genus *Hemipus*, mihi.

General structure of *Rhipidura*, passing to *Myiagra*; legs and feet very small; bill more or less elongated and cylindric; rictal bristles moderate, that is, shorter than in *Rhipidura*; tail gradated and narrow.

Type, *H. picæcolor*, mihi.—Above dusky brown, passing to black on the wings and tail; a large oblique central bar of white down the wing; two bars on the croup, the margin of the black cap, and the terminal part of the lateral alars white; below pale sooty to the breast, thence to tail-coverts abescent; bill and legs black. Female wanting the black cap of the male. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1\frac{1}{6}}$; tail, $2\frac{5}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarse, $\frac{1}{2}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{7}{16}$; hind, $\frac{5}{16}$.

Inhabits the hills generally; chiefly procured in the great valley.

ALAUDINÆ.

Genus *Heterura*, mihi.

Bill to gape equal to the head, to brow much less than the head; Anthine in the general character, but stronger, with the culmen, commissure and gonyes more or less curved; base of the upper mandible a good deal cut out by the nareal fosse, and its tip inclined and notched; tomix trenchant and scarpt internally; nares advanced, lateral, oval, shaded above by a nude scale-like membrane; rictus to eye, and slightly bristled; wings very short, not surpassing the base

of the tail, yet strictly Alaudine in all their details, with the primes ungraduate, the tertials equal to primes, and all the centrals notched at the tips and emarginated on the outer web towards the tips, as in the Alaudines; 1st quill equal to 5th, and both rather less than 2, 3, 4, which are equal and longest; tail ample, *scansorial*, that is, distinctly rigid, and the separate plumes acutely wedged; form of the tail P-arian, or slightly graduate from centre and from sides; legs and feet strong and typically ambulant, with high scutellate tarse and medial, compressed, full, solid toes, having the laterals equal, the central sufficiently long, and the hind least and not depressed; nails simple, slender, fully curved; hind long and nearly equal to the digit.

Exclusively monticolous; found in the brushy uplands of the central region; feed and breed on the ground; food grylli and other insects and seeds; stomach strongly muscular; intestines of medial length and furnished with tiny cæca. Nest made loosely of grass and saucer-shaped; eggs bluish, thickly spotted. Type, *H. sylvana*, mihi.

H. sylvana.—Above clear brown, picked out marginally with clear rufous, as in the Larks; below rufescent, with narrowing central stripes; chin immaculate; a dark mustache; superciliary line pale; tail-feathers internally and laterally albescent; upper coverts prolonged and pointed, as in the Larks; bill sordid fleshy or horn; legs clear, carneous; iris brown; sexes alike. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill to gape, $\frac{11}{16}$; tail, $2\frac{7}{8}$; wing, 3; tarse, $1\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{15}{16}$; hind, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Remark.—This singular bird has been thus particularly described because of the difficulty of sparing details by anything like an assured allocation of it. It seems to be an analogous form to *Praticola*, and to belong to the *Alaudinæ*, near *Brachonyx*. Its tail in form reminds one of *Dolichonyx*.

PARIANÆ?

Genus *Accentor*, Auct.

These birds are found in the central and northern regions of the hills only, and chiefly in the northern. We have four species, all of which are I believe new.

1. *Acc. Nipalensis*, mihi.—Head and neck dusky olive; body above ferruginous, with large central dashes of black; shoulders and all the wing-coverts dusky, with white drops; alars and caudals blackish, with ochreous red margins; breast and belly ochreous; under coverts of the tail dusky, picked out with white; bill dusky, with a yellow horn base; iris golden brown; legs sordid brown. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{10}{16}$; tail, $2\frac{5}{8}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarse, 1; central toe and nail, $\frac{13}{16}$; hind, $\frac{10}{16}$.

2. *Acc. Cacharensis*, mihi.—Very similar in colours to the last, but larger, and the wing proportionally longer; head and neck, shoulders and wing-coverts dusky; throat white, with black bars; breast and belly deep clay-red; back and upper tail-coverts rusty, with large central blotches of blackish; alars and caudals blackish, margined and tipped with rusty red; vent dusky, picked out with

whitish; bill yellow horn, with dusky tip; legs fleshy. Length, 7 inches; bill, $\frac{1}{16}$; tail, less 3; wing, $3\frac{7}{8}$; tarse, $1\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{1}{16}$; hind, $\frac{1}{16}$.

3. *Acc. immaculatus*, mihi.—Least of the three; not unlike them in colours, but the plumage more uniform and freer from spots and blotches; head and neck dusky olive, passing gradually into embrowned ochreous red on the body above and below, as well as on the whole visible part of the closed wing; shoulders pale slaty blue and unspotted; alars and caudals dusky brown, and nearly void of brighter margins or tips; bill blackish; legs fleshy grey; iris straw-colour. Length, only 6 inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, $1\frac{7}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{7}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{7}{8}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{3}{4}$; hind, $\frac{9}{16}$.

4. *Acc. strophiatatus*, mihi.—Above and laterally sordid rusty, with black central blotches; below white, with similar marks, but smaller and paler; wings and tail black-brown; the alars and their coverts margined with embrowned rusty; ears and lores margined towards the body all round with bright rusty, and a large gorget of the same on the top of the breast; from nares to brow a white line, joining the red one above spoken of; bill dusky horn; legs fleshy brown; iris brown; wings shorter and tail longer than in any of the others. Length, 6 inches; bill, plus $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarse, $\frac{1}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{3}{4}$; hind, $\frac{9}{16}$. Weight less 1 oz. Breeds on the ground, making a saucer-shaped nest of moss, well-compacted. These birds are much on the ground and have an ambulatory structure of legs and feet: I should place them among the Finches, near to the next-named, or Buntings, which also are exclusively monticolous I believe, and are found in the central and northern regions. They are constantly flushed from the ground in corn-fields and are comparatively familiar birds to the Accentors, which avoid houses and cultivation.

Genus *Emberiza*.

We have four species, three of which are the *erythroptera*, *chlorocephala*, and *aureola* of authors, and the fourth is I think new, as follows:—*Emberiza oinops*, mihi.

New subgenus, *Ocyris*, mihi.

Bill very acute and perfectly conic, without any curve along the culmen or gonyx; mouth simply angulated, without palatal knob; wings with 2–3 longest and equal.

Type, *E. oinops*, mihi.—Above rusty red, picked out with large blackish central dashes; below white, with narrower dark marks, and none on the lower belly and vent; wings and tail black-brown; wing with large ruddy margins; alars internally and laterally albescent; head and face rusty red, with two longitudinal black marks on the crown and another circling round the ear from the eye nearly to gape; bill dusky horn; legs embrowned fleshy; iris brown. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{7}{16}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{5}{8}$. Weight $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Sexes alike. Stomach gizzard-like; contents seeds and gravel.

PYRRHULINÆ.

Genus *Loxia*.

L. himalayana, mihi.—Structure typical and plumage very similar to that of the European type, and indeed I believe to all the known species; size small, and most resembling the American bird; most part of the head and neck and whole body below red, of a hue between roseate and blood, and more or less sordid; rest of the head, neck, back, wings and tail deep dusky brown, more or less suffused, and emarginated with the richer colour; wings long, reaching two-thirds down the tail; 1–3 quills rather shorter than the second; legs and feet strong; tarse heavily scaled, less the mid-toe and nail; lateral fore-toes equal and basally connected; hind large, equal alone to the laterals, and, *with* its large nail, much exceeding them; claws large, but not greatly curved. Female dusky brown above, slightly suffused and margined with vernal greenish yellow; below greenish yellow, with dusky centres to the plumes; bill and legs in both blackish; female smaller. Male measures $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{16}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{4}$; tarse, $\frac{10}{16}$; central toe and nail, $\frac{11}{16}$; hind, $\frac{10}{16}$. Inhabits the Cachar only, near the snows, and rare there.

To the same region are for the most part confined the other thick-billed Finches of the genera *Coccothraustes*, *Corythus*, *Pyrrhula*, and their allies; but most of these pass into the central hilly region in spring in search of ripe fruits and berries, and in the winter some of them proceed to the plains in search of food and warmth, or are carried there by dealers. The Himalayan Siskin is almost always found in the central region, where indeed it is commoner than in the northern; and one of the roseate Finches is very common below in the winter, under the name of the Tooti or Surkha Tooti. This I believe is the *Hæmorrhous rosea* and *Coccothraustes rosea* of authors: it is an anomalous or osculant form, which cannot I think be referred to any known genus. I call it *Pyrrhulinota*, because it unites a semi-pyrrhuline bill with the wings, tail and feet of *Linaria* and *Linota*.

Genus *Pyrrhulinota*, mihi.

Bill Pyrrhulo-Linarian; wings long and pointed, with the first quill usually longest; tail deeply forked; tarse rather shorter than the mid-toe and nail; toes long, laterals unequal, central long, hind least, but with the nail equal to the inner fore; nails simple.

Type, the common Tooti or Surkha Tooti of Hindostan; *Coccothraustes roseata* of Vieillot? *P. roseata*, mihi.

The other two rosy Finches of the hills are much less known below, though they also are found there, in the hands of dealers at least, and are called without distinction Goolabi Tooti. They are the *Fringilla rhodopepla* and *rhodochroa* of Vigors, apud Gould; but they are not I think true *Fringillæ*, but nearer to *Passer*. I denominate them

FRINGILLINÆ.

Genus *Propasser*.

Bill Passerine, with the culmen and gonyes more or less curved or straight, and the tip distinctly notched; wings short, first quill less than three next, and longest; tail forked; legs and feet ambulant; tarse longer than mid-toe; toes compressed, laterals equal, central long, hind least; nails simple. Types, *rhodochroa* and *rhodopepla*.

We have in the northern region chiefly two species of true Bullfinch or *Erythrocephala*, Gould, and *Nipalensis*, mihi, to which we must add a third species, styled *epauletta* by me, but which deviates too much from the typical form to remain under *Pyrrhula*; I separate it as a new type, by the name of

Pyrrhoplectes.

Bill Pyrrhuline, but longer and less tumid, with the upper mandible subterminally, and the lower subcentrally notched; the gape angulated; wings shorter and more gradate than in *Pyrrhula*, with the fourth quill commonly longest; tail even or divaricated, not forked; legs and feet slenderer, longer, and more suited to action on the ground than in *Pyrrhula*. Type, *Pyrrhula epauletta*, As. Trans. vol. xix.

Propyrrhula Rubeculoides, mihi.—Above, together with the lower breast, belly and vent, smoky brown; face as far back as the eye, chin, throat and breast, bright red, of a sanguineous scarlet hue; bill dusky horn, paler below; legs dusky. Female fulvous, below with large central dashes of dusky brown, and the croup the same.

I shall conclude this paper with the description of a new and splendid species of Buzzard, peculiar to the Cachar and Tibet.

FALCONIDÆ.

BUTEONINÆ.

Genus *Buteo*?

Buteo leucocephalus, mihi.—General structure Buteonine, but the tarse two-thirds plumed to the front, and the nude part reticulate, not scutellate; acropodia half reticulate and half scutellate; colour medial brown, with the head and neck more or less perfectly albescent; chin to breast darker, and breast again paled crescent-wise; tail with frequent pale buff bars; bill blue; its tips and the talons black; legs and cere greenish yellow; iris hoary; size extremely large. Length, $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches (fem.) by $58\frac{1}{2}$ in expanse of wing; closed wing, $17\frac{3}{4}$; bill to gape, 2; tail, $11\frac{1}{2}$; tarse (to sole), $3\frac{5}{8}$; central toe and nail, $2\frac{3}{8}$; hind, $1\frac{3}{4}$. Weight $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Caught beyond the snows in Tibet.

Another species, with the tarse considerably plumed, leads to this bird from the Moor Buzzards. This second species has the general form and characters of the moor buzzard, but is distinguished at once by half the tarse being plumed; the tarsi likewise are shorter, and so are the toes; but the tarse is scutellate before and behind, as in that species and the rest of the Buzzards. There is no sign of

the Circine facial disc in the present bird, which is I believe new, and belongs to *Buteo* proper and not to *Circus*.

Buteo plumipes, mihi.—Throughout of a uniform dusky brown, as in the moor buzzard; region of the lores only albescent; cere and legs greenish yellow; bill blue, with black tips and talons; tail very vaguely rayed with a paler shade of colour and wings internally. Of slender make, and with long and acute talons, whereas the white head is of very robust make, and has less acute but stronger talons. This is in make as in colours, a *Circus*; that, a buzzard proper or an eagle. In *plumipes* the tarse is scutellate before and behind, reticulate to the sides and at base, and two-thirds of the acropodia likewise are reticulate. The cere is large in both, and in both the nares are longitudinally cleft and irregularly ovoid in form. The one passes towards *Buteo* from *Circus*, the other towards *Aquila* from *Buteo*. Length (fœm.), $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$; tail, 9; tarse, 3; central toe and nail, 2; hind, $1\frac{1}{4}$. Procured in the central hilly region. Manners not noted.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 2nd, 1843.—George Newport, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Captain Parry exhibited a box of Coleopterous insects from Colombia, including *Megasoma Elephas*, a curious genus allied to *Megalopus*, and another apparently allied to *Ancistrosoma*.

Mr. Westwood exhibited a gynandromorphous specimen of *Endromis versicolor* from the collection of Dr. Becker, the antennæ and wings on the left-hand side being masculine, and those of the right side being female.

The Rev. F. W. Hope exhibited a specimen of the larva of *Acilius* voided by a boy at Tunbridge Wells.

The following memoirs were read:—

“Description of new species of exotic *Coleoptera*.” By the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S.

Lucanus Parryi, Hope. *Niger nitidus*, mandibulis longitudine capite æqualibus, apicibus acutis supra dentatis; elytris glabris; tibiis anticis externè serratis, posticis unispinosis. Long. corp. lin. $16\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $5\frac{1}{4}$. Affinis L. nepalensi, Hope.—Hab. in Agro Nepalensi. Mus. Parry.

Lucanus Vitulus, Dejean (ined.) ♀. *Niger nitidus glaber*, mandibulis brevibus acutis; thorace marginato, angulis anticis haud productis, posticis parùm rotundatis; tibiis anticis externè denticulatis, posticis 4 in medio unispinosis. Long. corp. lin. 16; lat. lin. 6.—Hab. in Javâ. Mus. Buquet.

Lucanus (Hexarthrius) Buquetii, Hope. *Niger*, mandibulis exsertis arcuatis, apicibus 2-furcatis, introrsum crenatis unidentatis dentateque majori ferè basali; capite thoraceque scabriusculis; tibiis intermediis 1-spinosis, posticis 2 inermibus. Long. corp. lin. 35; lat. lin. 9.—Hab. in Javâ. Mus. Buquet.